(d) FDI inflow into Housing and real estate sector during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Amount (US $ million)
2004	00.00
2005	19.47
2006	466.19
2007 (Jan-Aug. 2007)	693.99

Low level in Trade and Development Index

†869. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Trade Development Index published by United Nations Conferences;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that according to this document, India's place is at the lower level at world's level;

(c) if so, the details of India's level indicated; and

(d) the reasons for India's place remaining at lower level in Trade and Development Index even after adopting the new Industrial Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The report "Developing Countries in International Trade 2007—Trade Development Index (TDI)" published by UNCTAD has placed India at 86th position. The Report has pointed out that India has improved its rank from 90 in 2005 to 86 in 2006 as its overall TDI score rose from 413 in 2005 to 433 in 2006. India's TDI score also indicates that its Input Measure Index (MI) score rose from 549 to 576 and its outcome Measure index rose from 277 to 290. The Trade Development Index (TDI) has shown that India has performed particularly well in number of components including *inter-alia* international finance, macro-economic stability, domestic finance, financial international, institutional quality and trade performance. On the other hand challenges remain in the areas of human capital, physical infrastructure, economic structure, environmental sustainability, openness to trade, foreign market access, and economic & social well-being. The Report has introduced a new concept of Emerging Seven Economies (E7) which includes India with other members being Brazil, China, Mexico, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and south Africa.

World level talks for trade development

†870. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Doha Declaration 2001 the rounds of World level talks with regard to trade-development had to be completed by December, 2004;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rounds of the above mentioned talks has not so far been completed;

(d) the number of talks taken place for this purpose; and

(e) what are the factors responsible for the failure of these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations were launched at the fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Doha in November 2001. The Doha Ministerial Declaration had provided that these negotiations shall be concluded not later than 1 January 2005. These negotiations which were stalemated at the fifth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Cancun in September 2003 re-commenced after the 1 August 2004 Decision of the WTO General Council adopting the Framework Agreement. Commonly called the "July Framework", this Decision provided a road map for the WTO negotiations up to the Sixth Ministerial conference of the WTO in Hong Kong and China, which was subsequently held in December 2005. The Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration resolved to conclude the WTO negotiations in 2006.

These negotiations were suspended on 24 July 2006 in view of the wide gaps in the positions of WTO Members, particularly in respect of market access and domestic support issues in agriculture. In view of this, the negotiations could not conclude by December 2006 as decided at Hong Kong.

Since the failure in July 2006, the WTO Members have been holding consultations at both Ministerial and Senior Official level in bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral formats with a view to making progress in all areas of the negotiations. As a result, the negotiations resumed on 7 February, 2007. On 17 July 2007, the Chairmen of the WTO's Committee on Agriculture (Special Session) and the Negotiating Group of Market Access brought out Draft Modalities on Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) respectively. Multilateral discussions on the two Draft Modalities texts are being held since September 2007. Negotiations in Agriculture, NAMA and all other areas including Services and Rules are being held in accordance with the mandate contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration; the 1 August 2004 Decision of the WTO General Council adopting the Framework Agreement; and the Hong Kong Ministerial declaration of December 2005.

Throughout the negotiations, India has been working constructively with coalition partners in Developing Country groupings, such as the G-20 the G-33, G-90, and NAMA 11 to achieve an outcome that would appropriately reflect the development dimension of the Doha Round Mandate.

New product to replace polythene

†871. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to launch a new product to replace polythene;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.